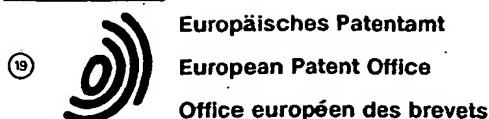


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(54) **Kits and compositions for the treatment and repair of defects or lesions in cartilage or bone.**

(57) Kits and compositions are provided for the treatment and repair of defects in the cartilage or bone of humans and other animals as in full-thickness defects in joints. A matrix having pores large enough to allow cells to populate the matrix and to form blood vessels is used to fill the defect in bone. The matrix filling the bone defect contains an angiogenic factor and also contains an osteogenic factor in an appropriate delivery system. A matrix having pores sufficiently large to allow cartilage repair cells to populate the matrix is used to fill a defect in cartilage to induce cartilage formation. The matrix filling the defect in cartilage contains a proliferation agent and also contains a transforming factor in an appropriate delivery system. The matrix may also contain a chemotactic agent to attract cartilage repair cells. In a full-thickness defect, a membrane is used to separate the defect sites in bone and cartilage, which is sealed to the cartilage-bone-junction and which prevents blood vessels and associated cells from penetrating from one site to the other.

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This invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment and repair of defects or lesions in cartilage or bone. More specifically, this invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for treating defects or lesions (used interchangeably herein) in cartilage or bone and to compositions comprising a matrix containing one or more proliferating agents and a transforming factor to promote proliferation and transformation of cartilage repair cells to form new stable cartilage tissue and to compositions comprising a matrix containing an angiogenic factor to stimulate blood vessel formation and an osteogenic factor to stimulate formation of bone. The compositions of this invention are particularly useful in the treatment of full-thickness defects found in severe osteoarthritis, and in other diseases and traumas that produce cartilage or bone injury.

Joints are one of the common ways bones in the skeleton are connected. The ends of normal articulated bones are covered by articular cartilage tissue, which permits practically frictionless movement of the bones with respect to one another [L. Weiss, ed., *Cell and Tissue Biology* (Munich: Urban and Schwarzenberg, 1988) p. 247].

Articular cartilage is characterized by a particular structural organization. It consists of specialized cells (chondrocytes) embedded in an intercellular material (often referred to in the literature as the "cartilage matrix") which is rich in proteoglycans, collagen fibrils of predominantly type II, other proteins, and water [Buckwalter et al., "Articular Cartilage: Injury and Repair," in *Injury and Repair of the Musculoskeletal Soft Tissues* (Park Ridge, Ill.: American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons Symposium, 1987) p. 465]. Cartilage tissue is neither innervated nor penetrated by the vascular or lymphatic systems. However, in the mature joint of adults, the underlying subchondral bone tissue, which forms a narrow, continuous plate between the bone tissue and the cartilage, is innervated and vascularized. Beneath this bone plate, the bone tissue forms trabeculae, containing the marrow. In immature joints, articular cartilage is underlined by only primary bone trabeculae. A portion of the meniscal tissue in joints also consists of cartilage whose make-up is similar to articular cartilage [Beaupre, A. et al., *Clin. Orthop. Rel. Res.*, pp. 72-76 (1986)].

Two types of defects are recognized in articular surfaces, i.e., full-thickness defects and superficial defects. These defects differ not only in the extent of physical damage to the cartilage, but also in the nature of the repair response each type of lesion can elicit.

Full-thickness defects of an articular surface include damage to the hyaline cartilage, the calcified cartilage layer and the subchondral bone

tissue with its blood vessels and bone marrow. Full-thickness defects can cause severe pain since the bone plate contains sensory nerve endings. Such defects generally arise from severe trauma or during the late stages of degenerative joint disease, such as osteoarthritis. Full-thickness defects may, on occasion, lead to bleeding and the induction of a repair reaction from the subchondral bone [Buckwalter et al., "Articular Cartilage: Composition, Structure, Response to Injury, and Methods of Facilitating Repair," in *Articular Cartilage and Knee Joint Function: Basic Science and Arthroscopy* - (New York: Raven Press, 1990) pp. 19-56]. The repair tissue formed is vascularized fibrous type of cartilage with insufficient biomechanical properties, and does not persist on a long-term basis [Buckwalter et al. (1990), *supra*].

Superficial defects in the articular cartilage tissue are restricted to the cartilage tissue itself. Such defects are notorious because they do not heal and show no propensity for repair reactions.

Superficial defects may appear as fissures, divots, or clefts in the surface of the cartilage, or they may have a "crab-meat" appearance in the affected tissue. They contain no bleeding vessels (blood spots) such as are seen in full-thickness defects. Superficial defects may have no known cause, but often they are the result of mechanical derangements which lead to a wearing down of the cartilaginous tissue. Mechanical derangements may be caused by trauma to the joint, e.g., a displacement of torn meniscus tissue into the joint, meniscectomy, a laxation of the joint by a torn ligament, malalignment of joints, or bone fracture, or by hereditary diseases. Superficial defects are also characteristic of early stages of degenerative joint diseases, such as osteoarthritis. Since the cartilage tissue is not innervated [Ham's Histology - (9th ed.) (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Co. 1987), pp. 266-272] or vascularized, superficial defects are not painful. However, although painless, superficial defects do not heal and often degenerate into full-thickness defects.

It is generally believed that because articular cartilage lacks a vasculature, damaged cartilage tissue does not receive sufficient or proper stimuli to elicit a repair response [Webber et al., "Intrinsic Repair Capabilities of Rabbit Meniscal Fibrocartilage: A Cell Culture Model", (30th Ann. Orthop. Res. Soc., Atlanta, Feb. 1984); Webber et al., *J. Orthop. Res.*, 3, pp. 36-42 (1985)]. It is theorized that the chondrocytes in the cartilaginous tissue are normally not exposed to sufficient amounts of repair-stimulating agents such as growth factors and fibrin clots typically present in damaged vascularized tissue.

One approach that has been used to expose damaged cartilage tissue to repair stimuli involves

drilling or scraping through the cartilage into the subchondral bone to cause bleeding [Buckwalter et al. (1990), *supra*]. Unfortunately, the repair response of the tissue to such surgical trauma is usually comparable to that observed to take place naturally in full-thickness defects that cause bleeding, viz., formation of a fibrous type of cartilage which exhibits insufficient biomechanical properties and which does not persist on a long-term basis [Buckwalter et al. (1990), *supra*].

A variety of growth factors have been isolated and are now available for research and biomedical applications [see e.g., Rizzino, A., *Dev. Biol.*, 130, pp. 411-422 (1988)]. Some of these growth factors, such as transforming growth factor beta (TGF- β), have been reported to promote formation of cartilage-specific molecules, such as type II collagen and cartilage-specific proteoglycans, in embryonic rat mesenchymal cells in vitro [e.g., Seyedin et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 82, pp. 2267-71 (1985); Seyedin et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 261, pp. 5693-95 (1986); Seyedin et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 262, pp. 1946-1949 (1987)].

Furthermore, a number of protein factors have been identified that apparently stimulate formation of bone. Such osteogenic factors include bone morphogenetic proteins, osteogenin, bone osteogenic protein (BOP), TGF- β s, and recombinant bone inducing proteins.

Millions of patients have been diagnosed as having osteoarthritis, i.e., as having degenerating defects or lesions in their articular cartilage. Nevertheless, despite claims of various methods to elicit a repair response in damaged cartilage, none of these treatments has received substantial application [Buckwalter et al. (1990), *supra*; Knutson et al., *J. Bone and Joint Surg.*, 68-B, p. 795 (1986); Knutson et al., *J. Bone and Joint Surg.*, 67-B, p. 47 (1985); Knutson et al., *Clin. Orthop.*, 191, p. 202 (1984); Marquet, *Clin. Orthop.*, 146, p. 102 (1980)]. And such treatments have generally provided only temporary relief. Systemic use of "chondroprotective agents" has also been purported to arrest the progression of osteoarthritis and to induce relief of pain. However, such agents have not been shown to promote repair of lesions or defects in cartilage tissue.

To date, treatment of patients suffering from osteoarthritis has been directed largely to symptomatic relief through the use of analgesics and anti-inflammatory agents. Without a treatment that will elicit repair of superficial defects in articular cartilage, the cartilage frequently wears down to the subchondral bone plate. At this phase of the disease, i.e., severe osteoarthritis, the unremitting nature of the pain and the significant compromise of function often dictates that the entire joint be excised and replaced with an artificial joint of metal

and/or plastic. Some one-half million procedures comprising joint resection and replacement with an artificial joint are currently performed on knees and hips each year. [See e.g., Graves, E. J., "1988 Summary; National Hospital Discharge Survey", *Advanced Data From Vital and Health Statistics*, 185, pp. 1-12 (June 19, 1990)].

There is, therefore, a need for a reliable treatment for cartilage in superficial cartilage defects, e.g., as found in the early stages of osteoarthritis. There is also a need for treatment of cartilage or bone defects as found in the lesions of severe osteoarthritis and for the treatment of other bone defects.

The present invention solves the problems referred to above by providing effective therapeutic kits and compositions to induce the repair of lesions in cartilage or bone of humans and other animals. Use of the kits and compositions of this invention also promote the healing of traumatic lesions and forms of osteoarthritis which would otherwise lead to loss of effective joint function leading to probable resection and replacement of the joint.

In general outline, the kits of this invention for repairing full-thickness defects in joints a matrix that will be incorporated into the animal tissue and is generally biodegradable which may be used for filling the defect in the bone portion of a full-thickness defect up to the level of the bone-cartilage interface. The kit also comprises a membrane, which is impermeable to cells and may be used to cover the matrix filling the bone defect. The membrane is sealed to the edges of the defect at the cartilage-bone junction, e.g., by sealing to the cartilage by thermal bonding using a thermal knife or laser. The kit further comprises a matrix which contains a chondrogenic composition, and which will be incorporated into the animal tissue and is generally biodegradable and may be used to fill the remaining cartilage portion of the defect to the top of the cartilage surface. The matrix containing angiogenic and osteogenic factors may also be applied to any bone defect to promote repair. The compositions of this invention for repairing bone defects that do not involve cartilage, are such that the bone defect is filled with a composition comprising a matrix containing angiogenic factor(s) and osteogenic factor(s). The osteogenic factor(s) is packaged in an appropriate delivery system.

The kits and compositions for the treatment of full-thickness defects can be used during arthroscopic, open surgical or percutaneous procedures. Certain kits of this invention may be used such that after identification of the defect, (1) a composition comprising a matrix containing an angiogenic factor and an osteogenic factor packaged in an appropriate delivery system, e.g., liposomes,

is used for filling the bone portion of the defect; (2) a membrane, preferably a biodegradable membrane, which prevents cells from migrating from the bone defect side to the cartilage defect side, is used by placing it over the matrix in the bone defect and sealing the membrane to the edges of the defect at the cartilage-bone junction; and (3) a composition comprising a matrix, preferably biodegradable, and containing a proliferation agent and a transforming factor which is packaged in an appropriate delivery system is used for filling the cartilage portion of the defect.

In this last step, the matrix is bonded to the surface of the cartilage portion of the full-thickness defect, for example, by using an adhesion-promoting factor, such as transglutaminase.

In order that the invention may be more fully understood, the following detailed description is provided. In the description the following terms are used. --

Angiogenic Factor -- as used herein, refers to any peptide, polypeptide, protein or any other compound or composition which induces or stimulates the formation of blood vessels and associated cells (such as endothelial, perivascular, mesenchymal and smooth muscle cells) and blood vessel-associated basement membranes. In vivo and in vitro assays for angiogenic factors are well-known in the art [e.g., Gimbrone, M. A., et al., *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.*, 52, pp. 413-419 (1974); Klagsbrun, M. et al., *Cancer Res.*, 36, pp. 110-113 (1976); Gross et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 80, pp. 2623-2627 (1983); Gospodarowicz et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 73, pp. 4120-4124 (1976); Folkman et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 76, pp. 5217-5221 (1979); Zetter, B. R., *Nature (London)*, 285, pp. 41-43 (1980); Azizkhan, R. G. et al., *J. Exp. Med.*, 152, pp. 931-944 (1980)].

Arthroscopy -- as used herein, refers to the use of an arthroscope to examine or perform surgery on a joint.

Bone -- as used herein, refers to a calcified connective tissue primarily comprising a network of deposited calcium and phosphate in the form of hydroxyapatite, collagen (predominantly type I collagen) and bone cells, such as osteoblasts and osteoclasts.

Bone Repair Cell -- as used herein, refers to a cell which, when exposed to appropriate stimuli, will differentiate and be transformed into a bone cell, such as an osteoblast or an osteocyte, which forms bone. Bone repair cells include perivascular cells, mesenchymal cells, fibroblasts, fibroblast-like cells and dedifferentiated chondrocytes.

Cartilage -- as used herein, refers to a type of connective tissue that contains chondrocytes embedded in an intercellular material (often referred to as the "cartilage matrix") comprising fibrils of col-

lagen (predominantly type II collagen along with other minor types, e.g., types IX and XI), various proteoglycans (e.g., chondroitinsulfate-, keratansulfate-, and dermatansulfate proteoglycans), other proteins, and water. Cartilage as used herein includes articular and meniscal cartilage. Articular cartilage covers the surfaces of the portions of bones in joints and allows movement in joints without direct bone-to-bone contact, and thereby prevents wearing down and damage to apposing bone surfaces. Most normal healthy articular cartilage is also described as "hyaline", i.e., having a characteristic frosted glass appearance. Meniscal cartilage is usually found in joints which are exposed to concussion as well as movement. Such locations of meniscal cartilage include the temporo-mandibular, sterno-clavicular, acromioclavicular, wrist and knee joints [Gray's Anatomy - (New York: Bounty Books, 1977)].

Cartilage Repair Cell -- as used herein, refers to a cell which, when exposed to appropriate stimuli, will differentiate and be transformed into a chondrocyte. Cartilage repair cells include mesenchymal cells, fibroblasts, fibroblast-like cells, macrophages and dedifferentiated chondrocytes.

Cell Adhesion Promoting Factor -- as used herein, refers to any compound or composition, including fibronectin and other peptides as small as tetrapeptides which comprise the tripeptide Arg-Gly-Asp, which mediates the adhesion of cells to extracellular material [Ruoslahti et al., *Cell*, 44, pp. 517-518 (1986)].

Chemotactic Agent -- as used herein, refers to any compound or composition, including peptides, proteins, glycoproteins and glycosaminoglycan chains, which is capable of attracting cells in standard in vitro chemotactic assays [e.g., Wahl et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 84, pp. 5788-92 (1987); Postlewaite et al., *J. Exp. Med.*, 165, pp. 251-56 (1987); Moore et al., *Int. J. Tiss. React.*, XI, pp. 301-07 (1989)].

Chondrocytes -- as used herein, refers to cells which are capable of producing components of cartilage tissue, e.g., type II cartilaginous fibrils and fibers and proteoglycans.

Fibroblast growth factor (FGF) -- any member of the family of FGF polypeptides [Gimenez-Gallego et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 135, pp. 541-548 (1986); Thomas et al., *Trends Biochem. Sci.*, 11, pp. 81-84 (1986)] or derivatives thereof, obtained from natural, synthetic or recombinant sources, which exhibits the ability to stimulate DNA synthesis and cell division in vitro [for assays see, e.g., Gimenez-Gallego et al., 1986, supra; Canalis et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 81, pp. 1572-1577 (1988)] of a variety of cells, including primary fibroblasts, chondrocytes, vascular and corneal endothelial cells, osteoblasts, myoblasts, smooth

muscle and glial cells [Thomas et al., 1986, supra]. FGFs may be classified as acidic (aFGF) or basic (bFGF) FGF, depending on their isoelectric points (pI).

Matrix -- as used herein, refers to a porous composite, solid or semi-solid substance having pores or spaces sufficiently large to allow cells to populate the matrix. The term matrix includes matrix-forming materials, i.e., materials which can form matrices within a defect site in cartilage or bone. Matrix-forming materials may require addition of a polymerizing agent to form a matrix, such as adding thrombin to a solution containing fibrinogen to form a fibrin matrix. Other matrix materials include collagen, combinations of collagen and fibrin, agarose (e.g., Sepharose®), and gelatin. Calcium phosphate may be used alone or in combination with other matrix materials in treating defects in bones.

Membrane -- as used herein, refers to any material which can be placed between the bone defect portion and the cartilage defect portion of a full thickness defect and which prevents cell migration and blood vessel infiltration from the bone defect portion into the cartilage defect portion of the full thickness defect. The membranes used in the methods and compositions of this invention for the repair of full thickness defects are preferably biodegradable.

Osteogenic Factor -- as used herein, refers to any peptide, polypeptide, protein or any other compound or composition which induces or stimulates the formation of bone. The osteogenic factor induces differentiation of bone repair cells into bone cells, such as osteoblasts or osteocytes. This process may be reached via an intermediary state of cartilage tissue. The bone tissue formed from bone cells will contain bone specific substances such as type I collagen fibrils, hydroxyapatite mineral and various glycoproteins and small amounts of bone proteoglycans.

Proliferation (mitogenic) Agent -- as used herein, refers to any compound or composition, including peptides, proteins, and glycoproteins, which is capable of stimulating proliferation of cells in vitro. In vitro assays to determine the proliferation (mitogenic) activity of peptides, polypeptides and other compounds are well-known in the art [see, e.g., Canalis et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, pp. 1572-77 (1988); Gimenez-Gallego et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 135, pp. 541-548 (1986); Rizzino, "Soft Agar Growth Assays for Transforming Growth Factors and Mitogenic Peptides", in *Methods Enzymol.*, 146A (New York: Academic Press, 1987), pp. 341-52; Dickson et al., "Assay of Mitogen-Induced Effects on Cellular Incorporation of Precursors for Scavengers, de Novo, and Net DNA Synthesis", in *Methods Enzymol.*, 146A (New York:

Academic Press, 1987), pp. 329-40]. One standard method to determine the proliferation (mitogenic) activity of a compound or composition is to assay it in vitro for its ability to induce anchorage-independent growth of nontransformed cells in soft agar [e.g., Rizzino, 1987, supra]. Other mitogenic activity assay systems are also known [e.g., Gimenez-Gallego et al., 1986, supra; Canalis et al., 1988, supra; Dickson et al., 1987, supra]. Mitogenic effects of agents are frequently very concentration-dependent, and their effects can be reversed at lower or higher concentrations than the optimal concentration range for mitogenic effectiveness.

Transforming Factor -- as used herein, refers to any peptide, polypeptide, protein, or any other compound or composition which induces differentiation of a cartilage repair cell into a chondrocyte. The ability of the compound or composition to induce or stimulate production of cartilage-specific proteoglycans and type II collagen by cells can be determined by in vitro assays known in the art [Seyedin et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 82, pp. 2267-71 (1985); Seyedin et al., *Path. Immunol. Res.*, 7, pp. 38-42 (1987)].

Transforming Growth Factor Beta (TGF- β) -- any member of the family of TGF- β polypeptides [Derynck, R. et al., *Nature*, 316, pp. 701-705 (1985); Roberts et al., "The transforming growth factor- β 's", in *Peptide growth factors and their receptors I* (Berlin: Springer Verlag, 1990), p. 419] or derivatives thereof, obtained from natural, synthetic or recombinant sources, which exhibits the characteristic TGF- β ability to stimulate normal rat kidney (NRK) cells to grow and form colonies in a soft agar assay [Roberts et al., "Purification of Type β Transforming Growth Factors From Nonneoplastic Tissues", in *Methods for Preparation of Media, Supplements, and Substrata for Serum-Free Animal Cell Culture* (New York: Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1984)] and which is capable of inducing transformation of cartilage repair cells into chondrocytes as evidenced by the ability to induce or stimulate production of cartilage-specific proteoglycans and type II collagen by cells in vitro [Seyedin et al., 1985, supra].

This invention relates to compositions and kits for treating defects or lesions in cartilage or bone. The compositions of this invention comprise matrices having pores sufficiently large to allow cells to populate the matrices.

For use in the repair of cartilage as in superficial defects or the cartilage layer in a full-thickness defect, the matrix will also contain a proliferation agent to stimulate the proliferation of cartilage repair cells in the matrix. Preferably, the proliferation agent also serves as a chemotactic agent to attract cartilage repair cells to the matrix. Alternatively, the matrix may contain a chemotactic agent in addition to the proliferation agent. In one preferred embodi-

ment of this invention, the matrix also contains an appropriate concentration of a transforming factor, the transforming factor being contained within or in association with a delivery system which effects release of the transforming factor at the appropriate time to transform the proliferated cartilage repair cells in the matrix into chondrocytes which produce stable cartilage tissue. The matrix may also contain a cell adhesion promoting factor.

Matrix materials useful in the methods and compositions of this invention for filling or otherwise dressing the cartilage or bone defects include fibrinogen (activated with thrombin to form fibrin in the defect or lesion), collagen, agarose, gelatin and any other biodegradable material which forms a matrix with pores sufficiently large to allow cartilage or bone repair cells to populate and proliferate within the matrix and which can be degraded and replaced with cartilage or bone during the repair process. In some instances, calcium phosphate containing compounds may be used alone or in combination with other biodegradable matrix materials in treating bone defects.

The matrices useful in the compositions and kits of this invention may be preformed or may be formed in situ, for example, by polymerizing compounds and compositions such as fibrinogen to form a fibrin matrix. Matrices that may be preformed include collagen (e.g., collagen sponges and collagen fleece), chemically modified collagen, gelatin beads or sponges, a gel-forming substance such as agarose, and any other gel-forming or composite substance that is composed of a matrix material that will fill the defect and allow cartilage or bone repair cells to populate the matrix, or mixtures of the above.

In one embodiment of this invention, the matrix is formed using a solution of fibrinogen, to which is added thrombin to initiate polymerization shortly before use. A fibrinogen concentration of 0.5-5 mg/ml of an aqueous buffer solution may be used. Preferably, a fibrinogen solution of 1 mg/ml of an aqueous buffer solution is used. Polymerization of this fibrinogen solution in the defect area yields a matrix with a pore size sufficiently large (e.g., approximately 50-200 μ m) so that cartilage or bone repair cells are free to populate the matrix and proliferate in order to fill the volume of the defect that the matrix occupies. Preferably, a sufficient amount of thrombin is added to the fibrinogen solution shortly before application in order to allow enough time for the surgeon to deposit the material in the defect area prior to completion of polymerization. Typically, the thrombin concentration should be such that polymerization is achieved within a few to several (2-4) minutes since exposure of cartilage to air for lengthy periods of time has been shown to cause damage [Mitchell et al.,

J. Bone Joint Surg., 71A, pp. 89-95 (1989)]. Excessive amounts of thrombin should not be used since thrombin has the ability to cleave growth factor molecules and inactivate them. Thrombin solutions of 10-500 units per ml, and preferably 100 units per ml, of an aqueous buffer solution may be prepared for addition to the fibrinogen solution. In a preferred embodiment of this invention, approximately 20 μ l of thrombin (100 U/ml) are mixed with each ml of a fibrinogen solution (1 mg/ml) approximately 200 seconds before filling the defect. Polymerization will occur more slowly if a lower concentration of thrombin is added. It will be appreciated that the amount of thrombin solution needed to achieve fibrin polymerization within 2-4 minutes can be given only approximately, since it depends upon the environmental temperature, the temperature of the thrombin solution, the temperature of the fibrinogen solution, etc. The polymerization of the thrombin-activated matrix solution filling the defect is easily monitored by observing the thrombin-induced polymerization of an external sample of the fibrinogen solution. Preferably, in the compositions and methods of this invention, fibrin matrices are formed from autologous fibrinogen molecules, i.e., fibrinogen molecules derived from the blood of the same mammalian species as the species to be treated. Non-immunogenic fibrinogen from other species may also be used.

Matrices comprising fibrin and collagen may also be used in the compositions and kits of this invention. In a preferred embodiment of this invention, collagenous matrices are used.

When collagen is used as a matrix material, sufficiently viscous solutions can be made, e.g., using Collagen-Vliess® ("fleece"), Spongostan®, or gelatine-blood-mixtures, and there is no need for a polymerizing agent. Collagen matrices may also be used with a fibrinogen solution activated with a polymerizing agent so that a combined matrix results.

Polymerizing agents may also be unnecessary when other biodegradable compounds are used to form the matrix. For example, Sepharose® solutions may be chosen that will be liquid matrix solutions at 39-42°C and become solid (i.e., gel-like) at 35-38°C. The Sepharose should also be at concentrations such that the gel filling the defect has a mesh size to allow bone or cartilage repair cells to freely populate the matrix and defect area.

In the compositions of this invention used in cartilage repair, one or more proliferation (mitogenic) agents may be added to the matrix solution. The proliferation agent or agents should be present in an appropriate concentration range to have a proliferative effect on cartilage repair cells in the matrix filling the defect. Preferably, the same agent should also have a chemotactic effect on the

PDGF. However, bFGF in combination with heparin sulfate is the most preferred angiogenic factor among the above named angiogenic factors.

An osteogenic factor is also present in the matrix solution used in bone repair so that after blood vessels and associated cells have populated the matrix, the osteogenic factor is released into the bone defect site as the matrix is degraded in a concentration sufficient to promote a process leading to the eventual development of osteoblasts and osteocytes. The osteogenic factor is sequestered or packaged in an appropriate delivery system within the matrix and is released as the matrix is degraded. The delivery systems used in the cartilage repair compositions are useful in the bone repair compositions of this invention, e.g., liposomes or carbohydrate-based corpuscles (see supra). In one embodiment of this invention, the matrix used in bone repair contains TGF- β packaged in a delivery system as the osteogenic factor, at a concentration of 100 ng/ml of matrix solution. Lower and higher concentrations of TGF- β may be used.

Osteogenic factors useful in the bone repair compositions of this invention include any peptide, polypeptide, protein or any other compound or composition which induces differentiation of bone repair cells into bone cells, such as osteoblasts and osteocytes, which produce bone tissue. The osteogenic factors useful in this invention include proteins such as TGF- β [Sampath, T. R. et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 265(22), pp. 13198-13205 (1990)], osteogenin [Luyten, F. P. et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 264(15), pp. 13377-80 (1989)], bone morphogenic protein (BMP) [Wang, E. et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 87, pp. 2220-24 (1990)], and TGF- β combined with epidermal growth factor (EGF).

The differentiation of mesenchymal cells induced by an osteogenic factor may include the formation of intermediary tissues such as fibrous, hyaline and calcified cartilage; and endochondral ossification, which leads to the formation of woven bone tissue, which will become remodelled and transformed into mature lamellar bone tissue. In some instances, bone may be formed directly from mesenchymal cells without the appearance of an intermediary tissue. Within the matrix, the process of bone tissue formation usually occurs 3 to 4 weeks after blood vessels have formed and infiltrated the matrix in response to the angiogenic factor present in the matrix.

The matrix compositions described in this invention for repairing the bone portion of a full-thickness defect in joints are also useful in treating any defect in bone tissue as is desirable. Such defects include bone fractures, joint fractures, non-unions and delayed unions, percutaneous arthrodesis, pseudo-arthritis and bone defects result-

ing from congenital defects, trauma, tumor infection, degenerative disease and other causes of loss of skeletal tissue. The bone repairing matrix compositions are also useful for prosthesis implantation and enhancement of prosthesis stability, enhancement of osseointegration of implant materials used for internal fixation procedures, stabilization of dental implant materials, healing acceleration of ligament insertion, and spine or other joint fusion procedures.

Fibronectin or any other compound, including peptides as small as tetrapeptides, that contain the amino acid sequence Arg-Gly-Asp, may be used as cell adhesion promoting factors [Ruoslathi et al., *Cell*, 44, pp. 517-18 (1986)] in order to enhance the initial adhesion of cartilage or bone repair cells to a matrix deposited in a defect site. Fibrin and certain collagen matrices already contain this sequence [Ruoslathi et al., 1986, supra]. When other biodegradable matrices are used, such cell adhesion promoting factors may be mixed with the matrix material before the matrix is used to fill or dress the defect. Peptides containing Arg-Gly-Asp may also be chemically coupled to the matrix material (e.g., to its fibers or meshes) or to a compound added to the matrix, such as albumin.

The compositions hereinbefore described are useful in inducing cartilage or bone formation at a selected site of defect in cartilage or bone tissue of an animal.

The kits and compositions of this invention allow for a treatment of cartilage and bone defects in animals, including humans, that is simple to administer and is restricted in location to an affected joint area. The entire treatment may be carried out by arthroscopic, open surgical or percutaneous procedures.

In using the kits and compositions for treating defects or lesions in cartilage or bone according to this invention, a defect or lesion is identified, prepared, and filled with the matrix compositions according to this invention.

In the case of repairing a defect in bone tissue, an angiogenic factor is present in the bone repair composition at an appropriate concentration to stimulate formation of blood vessels within the matrix filling the bone defect. As blood vessels are formed, the osteogenic factor is released from its delivery system to induce the process of bone formation.

For cartilage repair, a proliferation (mitogenic) agent is present in the matrix composition at an appropriate concentration to stimulate the proliferation of cartilage repair cells in the matrix and defect or lesion. The same agent may also, at this concentration, serve as a chemotactic agent to attract cartilage repair cells, provided that the factor used has a combined effect with respect to cell prolifera-

and patellar grooves of adult mini-pig knee joints. Lesions were effected in a group of four animals maintained under general anaesthesia, using a planing instrument. The vertical extensions of each lesion into the subchondral bone (containing blood vessels and bone marrow cells) was controlled macroscopically by the occurrence of bleeding to insure that a full-thickness lesion had been made in the joint. The depth of the defect was filled in with a collagenous matrix, containing free TGF- β at a concentration of about 4 ng/ml of matrix solution, and liposome-encapsulated TGF- β at a concentration of about 100 ng/ml of matrix volume. This osteogenic matrix composition was applied up to the cartilage-bone junction, at which level a cellulose membrane (pore size 0.2 μ m), well adapted to the perimeter of the cartilage-bone junction of the defect area, was inserted. The remaining defect space was filled up to the surface level of the adjacent articular cartilage with a chondrogenic matrix composition as described in this application at page 15, lines 15-21; page 16, lines 7-11; and page 22, lines 1-17.

About ten weeks after the operation and treatment, the animals were killed and the knee joint components chemically fixed in buffered glutaraldehyde (4%) solutions containing 2.5% Cetyl pyridinium chloride. Following dehydration, in a graded series of increasing ethanol concentration, and embedding in methylmethacrylate, histologic sections were produced and stained with McNeil Tetrachrome and Toluidine Blue O in preparation for light microscopic examination.

That part of the defect space corresponding in level to the subchondral bone, i.e., where osteogenic matrix had been placed, was fully filled with newly-formed bone tissue. Likewise, the defect space adjacent to articular cartilage tissue, i.e., in the region above the cellulose membrane filled with the chondrogenic matrix composition, was filled with articular cartilage repair tissue.

Claims

1. A composition for the treatment of defects in bone comprising:
 - a matrix or matrix-forming material used to fill a defect in bone;
 - an angiogenic factor at an appropriate concentration to stimulate the formation and ingrowth of blood vessels and associated cells in the matrix and the area of the defect; and
 - an osteogenic factor associated with a delivery system and at an appropriate concentration such that upon delivery of the osteogenic factor to cells in the matrix and defect, the cells develop into bone cells which form bone.
2. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the angiogenic factor is selected from the group consisting of bFGF, a mixture of bFGF and heparin sulfate, TGF- β , PDGF, TNF- α , angiogenin, angiotropin or combinations thereof.
3. The composition according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the osteogenic factor is selected from the group consisting of TGF- β , a mixture of a TGF- β and EGF, osteogenin, BMP and combinations thereof.
4. The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the matrix used to fill the defect area is selected from the group consisting of fibrin, collagen, gelatin, agarose, calcium phosphate containing compounds and combinations thereof.
5. The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the angiogenic factor is bFGF present at a concentration of 5-10 ng/ml in the matrix and the osteogenic factor is TGF- β associated with an appropriate delivery system which provides a concentration of TGF- β of 100 ng/ml of matrix solution.
6. The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the delivery system is selected from the group consisting of liposomes, bioerodible polymers, collagen fibers chemically linked to heparin sulfate proteoglycans, carbohydrate-based corpuscles, and water-oil emulsions.
7. A composition for the treatment of defects in bone comprising:
 - a collagenous matrix solution;
 - basic FGF present at a concentration of 5-10 ng/ml of matrix solution; and
 - TGF- β encapsulated in liposomes and present at a concentration of 100 ng/ml of matrix solution.
8. The composition according to claims 1 to 7 for the induction of bone formation at a selected site in bone tissue of an animal wherein the composition is used to fill the site.
9. A kit for treating full-thickness defects in joints in animals which comprises:
 - a first matrix containing an effective amount of an angiogenic factor to stimulate formation and ingrowth of blood vessels with associated cells and containing an osteogenic factor associated with a delivery system that releases the osteogenic factor at a concentra-

tion sufficient to induce differentiation of bone repair cells into bone cells which form bone, which is used for filling the bone portion of the full-thickness defect;

a membrane which prevents migration of cells from the bone defect side to the cartilage defect side, which is used for covering the matrix-filled bone portion of the full-thickness defect and may be sealed to the perimeter of the defect in the region of the cartilage-bone junction; and

a second matrix containing an effective amount of a proliferation agent to stimulate proliferation of repair cells, an effective amount of a chemotactic agent to attract repair cells, and an effective amount of a transforming factor associated with a delivery system that releases the transforming factor at a concentration sufficient to transform repair cells into chondrocytes, which is used for filling the cartilage portion of the full-thickness defect.

10. The kit according to claim 9 further comprising transglutaminase which may be used for covering the surface of the cartilage portion of the full-thickness defect prior to dressing the defect or lesion with the second matrix.

11. The kit according to any one of claims 9 to 10 wherein the osteogenic factor, the proliferation agent, and the transforming factor, are TGF- β .

12. The kit according to any one of claims 9 to 11 in which the delivery system for the delivery of the transforming factor and the osteogenic factor is selected from the group consisting of liposomes, bioerodible polymers, collagen fibers chemically linked to heparin sulfate proteoglycans, carbohydrate-based corpuscles, and water-oil emulsions.

13. The kit according to any one of claims 9 to 12 in which the first matrix is selected from the group consisting of fibrin, collagen, gelatin, agarose, and calcium phosphate containing compounds or combinations thereof.

14. The kit according to any one of claims 9 to 13 in which the second matrix is selected from the group consisting of fibrin, collagen, gelatin, agarose, and combinations thereof.

15. The kit according to any one of claims 9 to 14, wherein the first and the second matrix is fibrin which is formed by addition of thrombin to a solution of fibrinogen immediately before filling the defect or lesion with the fibrinogen solu-

tion.

16. The kit according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein the angiogenic factor is bFGF present at a concentration of 5-10 ng/ml of the first matrix;

the osteogenic factor is TGF- β encapsulated in liposomes and present at a concentration of 100 ng/ml of the first biodegradable matrix;

the proliferation agent and the chemotactic agent are TGF- β present at a concentration of 2-10 ng/ml of the second matrix; and

the transforming factor is TGF- β encapsulated in liposomes and present at a concentration of greater than 200 ng/ml of the second matrix.

17. The kit according to any one of claims 9 to 16, wherein the first and second matrices further contain a cell adhesion promoting factor comprising the tripeptide Arg-Gly-Asp.

18. A kit for treating full-thickness defects in joints of animals which comprises:

a first collagenous matrix containing bFGF present at a concentration of 5-10 ng/ml of the first collagenous matrix, and containing TGF- β in liposomes at a concentration of 100 ng/ml of the first collagenous matrix, which may be used for filling the bone portion of the full-thickness defect;

a membrane, which is impermeable to blood vessels and cells, which may be used for covering the first collagenous matrix-filled bone portion of the full-thickness defect and may be sealed at its perimeter to the edges of the defect in the region of the cartilage-bone junction;

a second collagenous matrix containing TGF- β at a concentration of 2-10 ng/ml of the second collagenous matrix, and containing TGF- β in liposomes at a concentration of greater than 200 ng/ml of the second collagenous matrix, which is used for filling the cartilage portion of the full-thickness defect.

19. The kit according to claim 18 further comprising the step of covering the surface of the cartilage portion of the full-thickness defect with transglutaminase prior to filling the defect with the second collagenous matrix.

20. The composition according to claim 5 or 7 further comprising an amount of heparin sulfate sufficient to enhance the angiogenic activ-

ity of the bFGF.

21. The kit according to claim 16 or 18 wherein the first matrix also contains an amount of heparin sulfate sufficient to enhance the angiogenic activity of the bFGF.

22. The kit according to claim 11 wherein the angiogenic factor is bFGF.

23. The use of the composition in any one of claims 1-8 to prepare a medicament for the treatment of defects in bone.

24. A method of preparing a composition for the treatment of defects in bone comprising:

adding to a matrix or matrix-forming material useful for filling a defect in bone an amount of an angiogenic factor sufficient to stimulate the formation and ingrowth of blood vessels and associated cells in the matrix and area of the bone defect, and an amount of an osteogenic factor associated with an appropriate delivery system which can provide a sufficient concentration of osteogenic factor to stimulate the formation of bone cells.

25. A method for making a kit for treating full-thickness defects in joints in animals comprising:

combining a first matrix or matrix-forming material useful to fill a defect in a bone with an angiogenic factor at a concentration sufficient to stimulate the formation and ingrowth of blood vessels and associated cells in the matrix and area of the bone defect and an osteogenic factor associated with an appropriate delivery system which can provide a sufficient concentration of osteogenic factor to blood vessels and associated cells in the matrix and defect, to stimulate the formation of bone cells;

providing a membrane which can be sealed to the perimeter of the cartilage-bone junction of the full-thickness defect to cover the matrix-filled bone portion of the full-thickness defect and prevent the migration of cells from the bone defect side to the cartilage defect side of the full-thickness defect; and

combining a second matrix or matrix-forming material useful to fill the cartilage portion of the full-thickness defect with a proliferation agent at a sufficient concentration to stimulate proliferation of repair cells in the cartilage por-

tion of the full-thickness defect, and a chemotactic agent at a sufficient concentration to attract repair cells to the matrix in the cartilage portion of the full-thickness, and a transforming factor associated with an appropriate delivery system which can provide a sufficient concentration of the transforming factor to stimulate the formation of cartilage from the repair cells in the matrix-filled cartilage portion of the full-thickness defect.



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Application Number

EP 92 11 5079

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	WO-A-8 904 646 (S.R. JEFFERIES) * Examples 2-3 *	1-10	
A	WO-A-8 600 526 (A.I. CAPLAN)		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 09-12-1992	Examiner ESPINOSA Y CARRETERO M.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			
T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application I : document cited for other reasons Δ : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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